# Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1809. [No. 2564.


*Sales at Vendue.*

every Tuesday and Friday,
*WILL BE SOLD*
the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
*Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.*
articulars of which will be expressed in bills of the day——All kinds of goods h are on limitation and the prices of h are established, can at any time be ed and purchased at the lowest limitation prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

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For Sale
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
*Best Bristol Porter Bottles,*
hampers containing one groce each.
Wm. Dunlap.
une 27.

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Just Published,
*BY COTTOM AND STEWART,*
And for sale at their Store,
*(Price One Dollar)*
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL.
Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.
nuary 6.

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stic Three-slit Metallic Pens.
*Price One Dollar—*
Just received by ROBERT GRAY.
ALSO,
*A general assortment of*
e's Patent Family Medicines,
AND
Rogers' egitable Pulmonic Detergent.
March 17.

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FINE PASTURE.

E will be ready in about ten days to fur- butchers and others, Pasturage on the d, for any number of cattle not exceed- 100.

Philip Alexander,
John Luke.
dy 29. d

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FRESH FRUIT.

*subscriber has just received and offers for sale,*
Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins boxes.
*ALSO,*
36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.
*James Patton.*
April 19.

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LAW BOOKS.

*st Received, for sale by R. GRAY,*
East's Reports, vol. 9th.
Cranch's Reports, 4 volumes.
Fonblanque on Equity, 2 vol.
Peake's Evidence.
Dallas's Reports, 4 vols.
Azuni's Maritime Law, 2 vol.
Johnson's Reports, 3 vols.
Johnson's Cases, vol 1st.
Wilson's Reports, 3 vols.
Espanasses' Nisi Prius, 2 vols.
Massachusetts Term Reports, 3 vols.
MacKnally's Evidence.
Equity Pleader, 2 vols.
Laws on Pleading.
Bright's Trial.
Pleader's Assistant.
Cowper's Reports.
Peake's Nisi Prius.
Keyling's Reports.
August 4.

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Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
*Has Received,*
100 half boxes Rousett's CI- ARS warranted of the very first qua ty nd full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do. Coarse and Fine,
boxes fresh MUSTARD,
Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st nd 2d quality.
HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual f good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCE- IES for sale.
Dec. 9.

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FOR SALE,
50 hogsheads SUGAR,
150 bags COFFEE,
10 hogsheads Antigua RUM,
40 bales best COTTON.
Joseph Riddle.
July 10. d

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*Imported from London,*
VIA NORFOLK,
*And for sale by the subscriber, at the store of R. VEITCH and CO.*
FOR CASH OR APPROVED NEGOCIAELE NOTES,
A small selection of Superfine Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Pelipe Cloths,—Cambrics,—Muslins,—Furniture Calicoes.—Worked Colored Counterpanes, &c.
ALSO,
One case of Watchmakers' Tools.
T. H. Jones.
July 19. d.

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☞ COTTON.
30 bales PRIME UPLAND COTTON, for sale by the subscriber, at a very moderate price and on a liberal credit.
Joseph H. Mandeville.
June 1.

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*Just Received For Sale by*
ROBERT GRAY,
NAUTICAL ALMANACS
FOR THE YEARS 1809 and 10,
*With Register Tables.*
—ALSO—
A Few Copies of a
French Pronouncing Dictionary.

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MILITARY LANDS.
FOR SALE,
*Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,*
A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,
Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to
John Longden.
May 13.

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JAMES BACON
Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has
*Recommenced the Grocery Business,*
At his Store on King near Washington-street.
*WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,*
A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,
*Warranted genuine, particularly his*
TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,
Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.
May 7. dtf.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.
To be sold, at public auction, at Northumberland court house, in the county of Northumberland, and state of Virginia, on TUESDAY, the fifth day of September next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon,
Five contiguous Plantations,
*Amounting together to about 2700 Acres,*
SITUATE on the river Potomac, and within about three miles of the court-house. These estates formerly belonged to *Presley Thornton*, Esq. and are the same on which he lived. They have never been seen by either of the subscribers; but it is understood, that about 1700 acres of them are as valuable low grounds as any on the river, and a considerable part thereof heavily timbered. The uplands consist of about 1000 acres, and the whole is well calculated for the production of corn, wheat, tobacco, timothy, and small grain of all kinds, in great abundance. The waters are said to abound with excellent fish, oysters, and wild fowl. The water carriage is easy and convenient to Norfolk, Baltimore, Alexandria, and the city of Washington; and as these estates possess several good mill seats, with an abundance of water, and a plentiful supply of timber, they must be very valuable.

The premises will be shewn to persons inclining to purchase, by Col. *James Moore*, who lives on them, or by *Samuel Blackwell*, Esq. who lives near to them; and the terms of payment may be known a sufficient time before the sale, by applying to either of them, or to the subscriber in the city of Philadelphia.

WM. LEWIS.
June 1—(8) dts

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FOR SALE,
*Or to be rented for a term of years, or on perpetual ground rent,*
A number of well built brick houses, several of which are immediately tenantable, situate on Greenleaf's Point.
*ALSO,*
House Lots in a most every part of the city.
*Apply to*
James Greenleaf,
Or, in his absence, to
Samuel Elliot, jun.
Washington City, July 6—12. d8w

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MOLASSES.
20 hogsheads RETAILING MOLASSES, for sale by
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.
June 10.

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*Land for Sale.*
GREAT BARGAIN.
I will sell from about fifty to sixty acres of Land lying in this county, and binding upon the road now opening from Geo. Town to Alexandria. This land is elegantly situated in point of building scites, and has the further advantage of being furnished with delightful water, and from its high elevated situation the benefit of the most salubrious air. If necessary this property will be laid out in lots so as to suit those who may be inclined to purchase. Applications to be made to JOHN LUKE, Esq. or to
Charles Alexander,
*(Son of Philip.)*
Alexandria County, July 19. d

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A GREAT BARGAIN.
THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he now lives, 9 from Georgetown, 9 from Alexandria, and about the same from the Potomac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by application to Mr. JOHN DULIN, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.
E. Dulin.
June 9. dtf

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PROPOSALS,
BY
KIMBER AND CONRAD,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
AND
*JAMES KENNEDY, SENIOR,*
*ALEXANDRIA,*
For publishing by Subscription,
A GENERAL COLLECTION
OF
VOYAGES AND TRAVELS:
Forming a complete History, of the Origin and Progress of Discovery, by Sea and Land, from the earliest ages to the present time. Preceded by an Historical Introduction, and Critical Catalogue of Books of Voyages and Travels: And illustrated and adorned with numerous Engravings.

BY JOHN PINKERTON,
AUTHOR OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY, &c.

*CONDITIONS.*

The work will be handsomely printed in quarto, on a fine paper and with a new type; and will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

It is expected the work will be completed in ten or twelve volumes, each containing between eight and nine hundred pages of letter press, besides several elegant engravings.

A quarter of a volume, or one number, is proposed to be published on the first day of every month, at 2 dollars, payable on delivery. To non-subscribers the price will be considerably enhanced.

A list of the names of such as patronise this valuable work by subscription, will be published in the last volume.

☞ The English edition sells at 14 dollars a volume.

*** *SUBSCRIPTIONS received by JAMES KENNEDY, senior, Alexandria.*
July 7.

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For Freight or Charter,
*To any Northern Port,*

The strong and substantial
Sch'r Farmer,
PETER WOODWARD, Master;
Burthen 1000 barrels. For particulars apply to the Master on board, or to
Daniel M'Clean.
August 2. dtf

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New-England Rum.
Thirty barrels, for sale by
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.
June 21.

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Subscribers
*TO SHAKESPEAR'S PLAYS,*
Are respectfully informed that their books are ready for delivery at the subscriber's bookstore.
Robert Gray.
August 3. d

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TO HIRE,
*By the month or year,*
A Negro Man, *a sailor*.—He will be hired low if taken by the year.
Enquire of the Printer.
July 29.

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Just Received,
*Per the Schooner* PRESIDENT, *Capt.* OWENS, *and for Sale,*
20 hogsheads of first quality Muscovado Sugar, and
9 tons Lignum Vitæ.
ALSO, IN STORE,
7 pipes and seven half pipes Teneriffe Wine, part of which is of *superior* quality.
6 hogsheads Antigua Rum, very old and finely flavored.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
50 barrels Mess and Cargo Pork.
30 bales Georgia and New-Orleans Cotton.
150 barrels inspected Herring.
8800 Building Shingles, afloat—which will be sold low if immediately applied for.
Newton Keene.
August 4. d4t

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FOR SALE,
A few likely young NEGROES.—The will be sold reasonable for cash.—For further information
Apply to the Printer.
July 20.

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Lost this morning,
AN UMBRELLA newly covered with green silk, a walking-stick handle with a white bone or ivory head—instead of a ring to close it up, is a piece of green silk ferret—My name is written at length on the inside of the silk, and on the handle under the silk it is marked W. H. I believe it was left at the Bank of Potomac and suppose some person has taken it away by mistake and if so, have no doubt it will be returned to me or left with the printer, who will pay half a dollar to the person who delivers it.
Wm. Hartshorne.
8th mo. 8th, 1809. d3t

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PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Capt. JOHN HARPER, deceased, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on *Saturday the 19th day of this instant month August*,
A piece of Ground,
On the west side of Union street and to the southward of Franklin street, beginning on Union street 88 feet 3 1-2 inches to the southward of Franklin street, and running southwardly with Union street 88 feet 3 1-2 inches and running back 62 feet 6 inches.
One other piece of Ground,
lying on the south side of Franklin street and west side of Potomac street, beginning at the intersection of said streets and running westwardly with Franklin street 32 feet 6 inches, southwardly with Potomac street 88 feet 3 1-2 inches.
Also, one half-acre of Land,
on the west side of Royal street and south side of Gibbon street, near the lot of John Reynolds, deceased. The terms will be made known at the time of sale, by
*The Executors.*
August 8. dts

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*MEAD & ICE-CREAM,*
Will be kept for sale constantly during the time the Theatre is open, at the BAR adjoining the Theatre.
August 7.

*Alexandria Daily Gazette,*
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
*Royal-street, Alexandria.*

*Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.*
*Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.*

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9.

*Some circumstances relative to Merino Sheep, chiefly collected from the Spanish Shepherds, who attended those of the Flock of Paular, lately presented to the king of G. Britain by the government of Spain; with particulars respecting that great national acquisition; and also respecting the Sheep of the Flock of Negrete, imported from Spain by his majesty, in the year 1791.*

[CONTINUED.]

That the sole purpose of the journeys taken annually by these sheep, is to seek food in places where it can be found, and that these migrations would not be undertaken, if either in the northern or southern provinces, a sufficiency of good pasture could be obtained during the whole years, appears a matter of certainty. That change of pasture has no effect upon their wool, is clear, from all the experiments tried in other countries, and in Spain also, for Burgoyne tells us, that there are stationary flocks, both in Leon and in Etramadura, which produce wool quite as fine as that of the Trashumantes.

The sheep lately presented to his majesty are of the Cavana of Paular, one of the very finest in point of pile, and esteemed also above all others for the beauty of carcase. In both these opinions, Mr. Lasteyrie, a French writer on sheep, who lived many years in Spain, and paid diligent attention to the Merino sheep, entirely agrees; he also tells us, that the Cavana of Negrete, from whence the sheep imported by his majesty, in the year 1791, were selected, is not only one of the finest piles, but produces also the largest carcased sheep of all the Merinos. Mr. Burgoyne agrees with him in asserting, that the piles of Paular, Negrete, and Escurial, have been withheld from exportation, and retained for the royal manufactory of Guadalaxara, ever since it was first established.

sheep; it originally belonged to the rich Carthusian Monastery of that name, near Segovia; soon after the Prince of the Peace came into power, he purchased the flock from the Monks, with the land belonging to it, both in Estremadura and in Leon, at a price equal to twenty French franks a head, 16*s.* 8*d.* English. All the sheep lately arrived are marked with a large M. the mark of Don Manuel.

The number sent from Spain to the king was 2000, equal to two sub-divisions of the original Cavana; to make the present the more valuable, these were selected by the shepherds from eight sub-divisions, in order to choose young, well shaped, and fine woolled animals. This fact is evident, from the marks which are placed on eight different parts of the bodies of the sheep now at Kew.

The whole number embarked was 2,224; of these, 214 were presented by the Spaniards, to some of his majesty's ministers, and 427 died on the journey, either at sea, or on their way from Portsmouth to Kew. His majesty was graciously pleased to take upon himself the whole of the loss, which reduced the royal flock to 1573; several more have since died. As the time of giving the ram in Spain is July, the ewes were full of lamb when they embarked, several of them cast their lambs when the weather was bad at sea, and are rendered so weak and infirm by abortion, that it is much to be feared more will die, notwithstanding the great care taken of them by his majesty's shepherds. A few have died of the rot. This disease must have been contracted by halting on some swampy district, in their journey from the mountains to the sea at Gijon, where they were embarked, as one sheep died rotten at Portsmouth; there is every reason however to hope, that the disease will not spread, as the land on which they are now kept has never been subject to its ravages, being of a very light and sandy texture.

It is well worthy of observation, that although the Swedes, the Saxons, the Danes, the Prussians, the Austrians, and of late, the French, have, either by the foresight of their governments, or the patriotic exertions of individuals imported Merino sheep, no nation has hitherto ventured to assert, that they possess the complete, and unmixed race of any one Cavana; this circumstance does not appear to have been attended to any where but in England; though in fact, each Cavana is a separate and distinct breed of sheep, not suffered by the Spaniards to mingle with others. The difference in value of the wool of different Spanish flocks is very great; at this time when Spanish wool is unusually dear, the prima piles are worth more than 7 shillings a pound, and yet the inferior ones scarce reach 5 shillings.* Even the French, attentive as that nation generally is to all things that concern the interest of individuals, appear to have overlooked this circumstance, and to have contented themselves with making up the numbers of their importations, without paying any regard to it; they have not at least stated in any of their publications, that attention was paid to the securing sheep of a prima pile, and keeping the breed of that pile pure and unmixed, after they had obtained it.

* Since this was written, Spanish wools have risen to an exhorbitant price. Prima Leonea is this week rated in the Farmer's Journal at 20*s.* a pound, and Seville at 13*s.* 6*d.*

# FOREIGN.

## VIA NEW-YORK.

Prince Serge Gallatin published the following proclamation on the entry of the Russian army into Gallicia:—

### PROCLAMATION.

The war which has broken out between France and Austria could not be looked upon by Russia with an indifferent eye.

The last news that has been received in the grand duchy, from the army of prince Poniatowski, informs us that he has made himself master of Brody, the last city of Gallacia near the frontier, and that he found there considerable magazines and provisions in abundance.

Every care and effort have been employed on our part to stifle the fire before it had entirely burst out into a flame. It was made known, in the first instance to the court of Austria, that by virtue of the most solemn treaties and engagements which subsisted between the two emperors of Russia and of the French, Russia would act conjointly with France.

Austria wished not to regard the representations, which ought to have had great weight, and under the pretext of a necessary defence, her warlike preparations, until the time when by aggressive proceedings she discovered the proud designs of her ambition and lighted the torch of war.

Russia, in consequence could not dispense with taking in that war a part which was founded on solemn treaties. On the first intelligence reaching her, she broke as under those ties which had united her to Austria, and ordered her army to approach the frontiers of Gallicia.

On entering this country to act against Austria, and to repel by force those troops she has brought into the field, the commander in chief of the army has the positive orders of his majesty to declare to the peaceable inhabitants of Gallicia, and to assure them in the most solemn manner, that Russia entertains no enmity against any of them; and that the army in its movements, in whatever part it may be, will respect the personal security of all, assure property, and leave undisturbed the peace of the interior and the general tranquility.

*Head Quarters, 19th May, 1809.*

### *French Official Bulletins.*

To preserve entire the chain of operations of the French army in Germany, we have translated the official bulletins, altho' they contain very little intelligence worth the trouble of translation.

FROM FRENCH PAPERS.

*Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.*

### *SEVENTEENTH BULLETIN.*

VIENNA, *8th June*, 1809.

Colonel Gorgoli, aid-de-camp to the emperor of Russia, has arrived at the imperial head quarters with a letter from his sovereign to the emperor and king. It announces that the Russian army is in the direction of Olmutz, having passed the frontier on the 24th of May.

The emperor passed the day before yesterday in reviewing his guard, infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The inhabitants of Vienna have admired the number, the fine appearance, and the good conduct of those troops.

The vice-roy is with the army of Italy at Oedembourg in Hungary. It appears that the archduke John intends to rally his army on the Raab.

The duke of Bragusa arrived at Layback on the 3d of this month with the army at Dalmitia.

The heat is very great, and persons acquainted with the Danube say that an inundation may be expected here in a few days. We shall profit by this circumstance to finish, independently of bridges of boats and of rafts, the plantine of piles.

All the intelligence we receive from the coast of the enemy announce that the cities of Presburg, Brunn, and Zuaim, are filled with the wounded. The Austrians themselves estimate their loss at 18,000 men.

Prince Poniatowski, with the army of the grand duchy of Warsaw, pursues his success. After taking of Sandomir, he besieged the fortress of Zamosc and defeated the enemy, who lost 3000 men and 30 pieces of cannon. All the Polanders who were with the Austrian army deserted.

The enemy after having shewn themselves before Thorn, have been vigorously pursued by general Dombrowski.

The archduke Ferdinand does not retire without shame from his expedition. He is said to have arrived in Austrian Silesia, reduced to one third of his forces.

Count Metternich has arrived at Vienna.

There will be an exchange at the advanced posts with the French legation, to whom the Austrians (contrary to the rights of men) had refused passports, and whom they had carried away to Pest.

### *EIGHTEENTH BULLETIN.*

VIENNA, *13th June*, 1809.

The division of gen. Chasteller, which revolted Tyrol, passed through the neighborhood of Clagenfurth on the 4th inst. on its way to Hungary. Gen. Rusca pursued and engaged it, the enemy was beaten; we took 900 prisoners.

Prince Eugene, with a considerable corps is manœuvring in the heart of Hungary.

Within a few days the Danube has risen one foot.

Gen. Gratien, with a Dutch division, having marched to Stralsund, where Schill had fortified himself, has carried his intrenchments by assault. Schill had given orders to set fire to the city in order to cover his retreat, but his band had not time to execute it; it has been entirely killed or taken; he himself was killed on the great square at the moment he was making his escape and was [illegible] reach the port to embark.

The archduke Ferdinand precipitately evacuated Warsaw June 2d. Thus the whole of the grand duchy is abandoned by the enemy's army, whilst the troops under the command of prince Poniatowski, occupy three fourths of Gallicia.

### *Affairs of Poland.*

The enemy continues his retreat, with the same precipitation. On the 28th May, twelve Polish spear-men on reconnoitring duty, met at Skirniewice, one hundred and ten Austrian dragoons who were retreating towards Rava; they routed them, and made eleven prisoners. On the 30th, in the morning, gen. Kosinski, commanding the advanced guard, after having entered Lowiez, proceeded as far as Sechaczew, where he met no more of them, who it appears are retreating to Polica. Some reports, however, seem to indicate that the main of the Austrian troops are bending their march towards Upper Silesia. They commit excesses every where, they carry away provisions, cattle and horses. The new levies of all the departments take place with the greatest rapidity and success.

The archduke Ferdinand in contempt of the convention made with prince Poniatowsky, and the engagement he had taken not to levy any contribution, has enacted one of 40,000 florins on the city of Warsaw. He has moreover required that the territorial impositions and the residue of a forced loan established in 1808, and whose payments fall due only in 1810, should be delivered up to him. These measures foretold the evacuation of Warsaw, which followed soon after.

Prince Poniatowski writes to the prince of Neufchatel, from head-quarters at Irseni, 25th May, that on the 24th the general of brigade Rosmecki, rendered himself master of Jaroslaw where he has made one colonel, 25 officers and 900 men prisoners of war.—The occupation of that town intercepts entirely the communication between Cracow and Leopold, and insures to the army the possession of three fourths of Gallicia. The advanced posts were within one day's march of Cracow.

The latest news received in the grand duchy, from the army of Prince Poniatowski, mention his having entered Brodi, the last town of Gallivia, near the frontiers, and that he has found there considerable magazines and a great abundance of provisions.

[*Moniteur.*

BOSTON, *July* 31.

Arrived, Two Marias, of Cohasset, Captain Bates, from Teneriffe, and [illegible] from Bonavista, into quarantine.

Captain Bates has politely favored us with the following very particular list:

Left, at Bonavista, June 24, the Stadem, Earl, of and for Newport in [illegible] brigs Hope, Stillman, of Hartford, for West-Indies in 8; Eliza, Gibson, of Salisbury-port, for do. in 4; Ocean, Hall, of and for Nantucket, in 10; accident, Cartwright, of Boston, for [illegible] schooner Agnes, Pierce, of Boston, for York next day; barque Boston, Mansfield, of Salem, arrived 15th and was waiting for salt; schooner Lymburner, from Madeira for Boston, arrived 23d June—the above were the American vessels in port. The brig Gray, of Newport, for the West-Indies with stock, sailed the day before; schooner Morning Star, Blackman, for St. Nicholas, to trade, and return to Bonavista. Brig Montezuma, Lincoln, of Portsmouth, had sailed, destination unknown. The Troy, for New York, sailed [illegible]

*Prices in Bonavista.*

Flour 7 dollars per barrel; bread 4; beef, No. 1, 12; N. E. Rum 1 per gallon; lumber 12 to 14 dollars; 12 per cent. duty on all goods sold; Salt, 6 dollars per moy, on board—Next season they will [illegible] price of it to 8 dollars per moy, on account of there being no duty in America.

*Prices in Teneriffe June 2d.*

Flour 8 and 9 dollars per barrel; wine, pipe, 110 and 115 per M. do. bbl. 60; corn 140 and 150 per bushel; leather 30 cents per lb.; lard no [illegible] con do. do.; tar, 3 a 4 dollars per [illegible] codfish 4 and 5 per qnt.; wine, pipe 29*l.* per pipe; do. cargo, 18. In lat. 58, N. long. 62, 30, W. picked up a bottle, nothing in it, but a cork in it, appeared to have been in the water a long time, being covered with barnacles. On July 8, lat. 24, N. long. 56, W. spoke the Charming Nancy, Hallitin, of Gloucester, 22 days from Boston for Antigua. 22 days out, all well. Same day, saw 3 brigs and a schooner, all Americans, with lumber and stock on deck, standing to the southward. July 15, lat. 29, 47, long. 59, 37, schooner Minerva, Leach, of Marblehead, from [illegible] for Boston, 18 days out, [illegible] parted on the 17th, on the south rock of Gulph, in a heavy squall; lat. 38, [illegible] July 16, lat. 31, 42, long. 62, 12, the brig Chance, Winlittle, master, of and for New-Haven, 20 days out, from Bermudas with stock, all well. Same day, a Portuguese government schooner and treated very politely. July 17, lat. 31, 45, long. [illegible] schooner Friendship, Harris, 10 days from New-York for St. Bartholomews.

ALEXANDRIA THEAT[illegible]

*ON THURSDAY EVENING* AUGUST 10,
WILL BE PRESENTED A CELEBRAT[illegible]
MEDY IN FIVE ACTS,
*CALLED THE*
HONEY MOON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Duke Aranza, | Mr. McKen[illegible] |
| Count Montalban, | Cone. |
| Rolando, | Jeffers[illegible] |
| Balthazar, | Cross. |
| Lampedo, | Francis |
| Campillo, | Harris |
| Lopez, | Miller. |
| Jacques, | Bisset. |
| Juliana, (*With the song of "At the Front of a Cottage,"*) | Mrs. Wilmot |
| Volante, | Francis. |
| Zamora, | Wood. |
| Hostess, | Downie |

END OF THE FOURTH ACT,
*A COUNTRY DANCE, by the Ch[illegible]*

To which will be added
A COMIC OPERA IN TWO ACTS,
*CALLED THE*
AGREEABLE SURPRI[illegible]

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Felix Friendly, | Mr. Brien[illegible] |
| Compton, | Crou[illegible] |
| Eugene, | Jacob[illegible] |
| Chicane, | Miller. |
| John, | Wilmot. |
| Thomas, | Harris. |
| Lingo, | Je[illegible] |
| Laura, | Mrs. Seymour. |
| Cowslip, | Wilmot. |
| Fringe, | Miss Petit. |
| Mrs. Cheshire, | Mrs. Downie. |

☞ Box one dollar—Pit three [illegible] of a dollar.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9.

HILLSBOROUGH, *August* 3, 180[illegible]

MR. SNOWDEN,

THE recent disavowal of Mr. [illegible]skine's arrangement with America on the part of the British government is a subject of great interest to our citizens at pre[illegible] The first qurstion asked in my neighborhood upon the arrival of a gentleman from one of the seaports is, What news from England? The second, How goes on the war in Germany? Our curiosity yield[illegible] our hopes and fears respecting our dearest concerns. Having cast a pa[illegible] eye over convulsed and bleeding Eu[illegible] we quickly call it back to the contemplation of home.

As it is through the medium of the press that we interchange our ideas and learn each other's sentiments, I will ask you to submit to my fellow-citizens a few plain desultory reflections which the state of the country has awakened in my mind. They are of little consequence, yet they are the nest—They are conceived in temperance and uttered in great respect to the superior judgment of more enlightened citizens. I am a farmer, who have not made politics science my study; I am a native citizen and feel and think on most topics with the bulk of that portion of our people: I have never sought an office, or mixed in the struggles of party, and ought therefore to be heard by the impartial, sober and dispassionate.

No sooner was the resolution of the British government announced than we inconsiderately exclaimed, Shameful deception! Perfidy unparalleled! Unblushing effrontery! Punic faith! Every press in the nation teems with anathemas. Hardly a voice could be heard crying patience, my friends, patience, learn the fact, do not pass your sentence in the dark, even Mr. Canning ought to be heard before he is condemned. No! No! No! All was accusation, condemnation and uproar. New lights have been shed on the subject, however, and it appears that the British minister in the United States most palpably overgone the limits of his powers. If this be the fact we were premature. But it is declared to be impossible that so upright and able a man as Mr. Erskine and one descended from so illustrious a family could thus expose himself. There is no proof. This is surmise, speculation, assertion. May not an individual err as well as the government to which he belongs? Then let the fact come out Time will develope it. We deceive ourselves by hasty conclusions and incur evils which it is not easy to repair. Either Mr. Erskine has greatly mistaken his instructions, or his government has duped him, or both collude to embarrass us and effect their unwarrantable views. None of us know which. Why assume at random, the one or the other? At any rate why that interpretation most fraught with uncharitableness and mischief? On the contrary blush the blame rests upon the minister—the face of the subject may change. Let it so.

We have an exquisite sensibility to wrongs flowing from the English government when it is proper. Investigate your rights, not on naked, unqualified theory, but somewhat with an eye to things as they are; and having settled what your rights are, at least your important ones, demand their observance at the point of the sword if necessary. But why thus gratuitously fall into a panic and rail by anticipation? It is neither safe nor manly. We once fought Britain in a noble cause and we beat them from our shores. They forged for us fetters of slavery dom, and we shook them indignantly from their own heads. We were victorious, let us be magnanimous. Lay aside all unpleasant retrospections and act for the best. I hold not the language of submission. God forbid! But let us not be too different or high-toned. It is not for us to dictate conciliation. Our orators flatter us and denounce and vilify England, and the presses and prints re-echo the pleasing but destructive delusion. I am no advocate for England. She is bad enough, proud, selfish, and [illegible] mated with a lust of domination. In [illegible] those who inhabit that extraordinary island are men and have power. But we are [illegible] discussing the moral qualities of England [illegible] nor rehearsing, with all the swell of [illegible] huskin, the catalogue of her outrages, [illegible] tremendous list from the immortalized [illegible] lainies of Hastings to the unrecorded [illegible] elties of Africa. We are enquiring [illegible] shall we do for ourselves? Are we serious in the belief that we can intimidate this [illegible] nation by meetings, dinners, publications, toasts, speeches and menaces? No, sir, we must not wage war with words or quills. The tongues of our members of Congress must

BOSTON, *July* 31.
d, Two Marias, of Cohasset,
es, from Teneriffe, and 33
navista, into quarantine.
n Bates has politely favo
following very particular

t Bonavista, June 24, ship
, of and for Newport in 6
pe, Stillman, of Hartford,
dies in 8; Eliza, Gibson, of
t, for do. in 4; Ocean,
r Nantucket, in 10; sc
rtwright, of Boston, for
Agnes, Pierce, of Boston
xt day; barque Boston
d, of Salem, arrived 15th
waiting for salt; schooner
er, from Madeira for Bo
d June—the above were
n vessels in port. The bri
Newport, for the Wes
k, sailed the day before
Morning Star, Blackm
las, to trade, and return
. Brig Montezuma, Linc
th, had sailed, destinatio
, for New York, sailed 2
*Prices in Bonavista.*
7 dollars per barrel; bread
No. 1, 12; N. E. Rum,
; lumber 12 to 14 dollars
nt. duty on all goods sold
Salt, 6 dollars per moy,
—Next season they will r
to 8 dollars per moy, on
eing no duty in America.
*ices in Teneriffe June 24.*
3 and 9 dollars per barrel;
and 115 per M. do. bbl.
140 and 150 per bushel;
cents per lb.; lard no s
o.; tar, 3 a 4 dollars per
and 5 per qnt.; wine, pa
pipe; do. cargo, 18. In
ng. 62, 30, W. picked up
thing in it, but a cork in th
to have been in the water
g covered with barnacles.
t. 24, N. long. 56, W.
Nancy, Hallitin, of Glo
on for Antigua, 22 days
me day, saw 3 brigs and
cans, with lumber and
ding to the southward.
, long. 59, 37, schooner
, of Marblehead, from th
Boston, 18 days out, a
the 17th, on the south side
a heavy squall; lat. 38, lo
at. 31, 42, long. 62, 12,
Winlittie, master, of a
n, 20 days out, from Bar
all well. Same day, of
s boarded from an Engli
schooner and treated very
17, lat. 31, 45, long.
Friendship, Harris, 10 day
for St. Bartholomews.

ANDRIA THEAT

THURSDAY EVENING,
AUGUST 10,
RESENTED A CELEBRAT
MEDY IN FIVE ACTS,
CALLED THE
NEY MOON.
a, Mr. M'Kenzie
lban, Cone,
Jefferson,
Cross,
Francis,
Harris,
Miller,
Blissett.
With the
" At the
a Cot-
Mrs. Wilmot,
Francis,
Wood,
Downie.
OF THE FOURTH ACT,
Y DANCE, by the Chara
which will be added
OPERA IN TWO ACTS,
CALLED THE
ABLE SURPRIS
ndly, Mr. Brien
Cro
Jacobs,
Miller,
Wilmot,
Harris,
Jefferson
Mrs. Seymour,
Wilmot,
Miss Petit,
re, Mrs. Downie.
o dollar—Pitt three


# Alexandria Daily Gazette.

*WEDNESDAY*, AUGUST 9.


HILLSBOROUGH, *August* 3, 1809.

MR. SNOWDEN,

THE recent disavowal of Mr. Erskine's arrangement with America on the part of the British government is a subject of great interest to our citizens at present. The first qurstion asked in my neighborhood upon the arrival of a gentleman from one of the seaports is, What news from England? The second, How goes on the war in Germany? Our curiosity yields to our hopes and fears respecting our own dearest concerns. Having cast a passing eye over convulsed and bleeding Europe, we quickly call it back to the contemplation of home.

As it is through the medium of the press that we interchange our ideas and form each other's sentiments, I will ask you to submit to my fellow-citizens a few plain and desultory reflections which the state of my country has awakened in my mind. They are of little consequence, yet they are earnest—They are conceived in temperance, and uttered in great respect to the better judgment of more enlightened citizens. I am a farmer, who have not made political science my study: I am a native citizen, and feel and think on most topics with the bulk of that portion of our people: I have never sought an office, or mixed in the struggles of party, and ought therefore to be heard by the impartial, sober and dispassionate.

No sooner was the resolution of the English government announced than we instantly exclaimed, Shameful deception! Perfidy unparalleled! Unblushing effrontery! Punic faith! Every press in the nation teemed with anathemas. Hardly a voice could be heard crying patience, my friends, let us learn the fact, do not pass your sentence in the dark, even Mr. Canning ought to be heard before he is condemned. No! No! No! All was accusation, condemnation and uproar. New lights have been shed upon the subject, however, and it appears that the British minister in the United States has most palpably overgone the limits of his powers. If this be the fact we were premature. But it is declared to be impossible that so upright and able a man as Mr. E. and one descended from so illustrious a family could thus expose himself. There is no proof. This is surmise, speculation, assertion. May not an individual err as well as the govern nent to which he belongs?—Then let the fact come out Time will develope it. We deceive ourselves by hasty conclusions and incur evils which it is not easy to repair. Either Mr. Erskine has grossly mistaken his instructions, or his government has duped him, or both collude to embarrass us and effect their unwarrantable views. None of us know which. Why assume, at random, the one or the other? At any rate, why that interpretation most fraught with uncharitableness and mischief? On the first blush the blame rests upon the minister here—the face of the subject may change. Be it so.

We have an exquisite sensibility to wrong flowing from the English government. It is proper. Investigate your rights, not upon naked, unqualified theory, but somewhat with an eye to things as they are; and having settled what your rights are, at least your important ones, demand their observance at the point of the sword if necessary. But why thus gratuitously fall into a rage and rail by anticipation? It is neither sensible nor manly. We once fought Britons in a noble cause and we beat them from our shores. They forged for us fetters of thraldom, and we shook them indignantly over their own heads. We were victorious, let us be magnanimous. Lay aside all unpleasant retrospections and act for the best now. I hold not the language of submission.—God forbid! But let us not be too difficult or high-toned. It is not for us to disdain conciliation. Our orators flatter us and denounce and vilify England, and the public prints re-echo the pleasing but destructive delusion. I am no advocate for England. She is bad enough, proud, selfish, and animated with a lust of domination. In fine, those who inhabit that extraordinary island are men and have power. But we are not discussing the moral qualities of England, nor rehearsing, with all the swell of the buskin, the catalogue of her outrages. A tremendous list from the immortalized villainies of Hastings to the unrecorded cruelties of Africa. We are enquiring what shall we do for ourselves? Are we serious in the belief that we can intimidate this great nation by meetings, dinners, publications, toasts, speeches and menaces? No, sir, we must not wage war with words or quills. The tongues of our members of Congress might not move so volubly under the roar of her cannon, nor might the pens of our idle young lawyers be so steady as was that of the hero of the north in a former day.—Such things, believe me, are to England nothing more than the spoutings of the whale along the side of her men of war, which bear Neptune's trident from clime to clime. Nations are in many respects like individuals; so say the civilians. We admire a man slow to anger; he gives a pledge of perseverance to firmness in fight. Thus it is with a people.

What terms do Mr. Canning's letters to Mr. Erskine tender us? "We rescind our orders in council, you Americans clear away the impediments to a free trade with us, and continue your interdictions as to our enemy, who has not dealt by you as we have done." This seems fair and mutual. It is suggested there is a point of honor in the way. Perhaps so. Our rulers will judge whether they will stick to the punctilio at the hazard of our peace or not. As I am not versed in the etiquette of diplomacy, I cannot presume to say whether Mr. Erskine or Mr. Smith should bow first, or whether Mr. E. should commence his advance to Mr. Madison with his right or his left foot foremost.

*Non nostrum est tantas componere lites.*

We waved the point of honor on a former occasion, and the chief justice can attest it. Those who maintain it now will answer to their contemporaries, to God and to posterity. Mr. Canning moreover says you must not carry on in time of war a trade between the colonies and old France, which you could not in time of peace prosecute. Unable to transport her productions from her colonies herself, France shall not do it through your agency. The British ministry say their propositions are supported by the laws of nations. I think the question is with the American government. Still there is much of reason in the argument of the British ministry. They say, "We are at war with France. We cannot reach her on the continent, the ocean is the theatre of our attack. We have so effectually cramped and dismantled her commerce that she cannot bring supplies from her colonies. These are our weapons, this our warfare, such its effects! Unless you Americans, under the garb of neutrality, become, de facto, parties in the war, by carrying supplies to France, and thereby putting her in a better situation than she would be in if her own men, money, and ships were devoted to this object." Altho' the law of nations is on our side, there is much plausibility on theirs. In addition to this, the English nation has so much depending upon the discontinuance of this traffic, that, with her immense naval superiority, and fighting for national exisience, it is idle to suppose she will tolerate it. And what kind of a traffic is this? Perhaps a lucrative one to those immediately engaged in it. It may fatten adventurers, many of them foreigners, resident here for the express purpose of wafting wealth into their own coffers under the sanctity of the neutral flag. But it is said that the revenues of the state spring from the wealth of these individuals. Not so. Speculators, whether in foreign trade or in the heart of the country, prosper on the ruins of the many. They are harpies and must have their food.

Again, our toasts on the 4th of July, couple agriculture, manufactures and commerce in affectionate embrace. Their union ought to be indissoluble. Bind them in chains of adamant. Nay, the high-priest of nature has already connected, man cannot part them if he will. But sir, it is sound trade, not rotten, legitimate not spurious, that which can be prosecuted with some security, not that which repays enterprize with miscarriage, and opens upon the people prospects of unnecessary war. It is not essential to the sale of our surplus produce, upon the most beneficial terms, that we retain this trade. We carry our commodities where we please, sell them to whom we please, and bring back what we please. In grasping after more we may lose all. Thus, if we persist in this trade Great Britain uses force to cut it off. What shall we do.—Shall we fight her? Great God! fight the English navy, nay, one twentieth part of it, with a score of gun boats, and a half a dozen frigates! This would be crusading with a witness. The enraptured spirit of Don Quixotte would leap with joy to behold America greatly pursuing the policy which a thousand times jostled and discomfited himself and his faithful Sancho.

Then if we will not fight we must retire, that is we must impose a *permanent embargo*. I will not attempt to point the futility, or the horrors of such a system. Every fibre in me vibrates against it. My blood runs cold and I involuntarily catch for breath. Permanent embargo! I say to myself in the still voice of apprehensive anguish. Give me the prison of Carthagena, or the black hole of Calcutta.

Then we cannot have an embargo unless my feelings mislead me, and if we go to war in defence of this trade we must build fifty men of war with all the train of expensive concomitants. A small force would be a mere present to the enemy. Are we prepared to meet such disbursements? I think not. Let us then like men of sense, finding ourselves beset with some difficulties, and inconveniences act for the best. If we cannot realise our fondest wishes, we can attain something. Better days may yet dawn upon our republic. Like the lion in repose she gathers strength. We will, by and bye, take bolder ground. In the mean time let us not seize such as will fall from under us. Besides, if we continue our interdictive measures towards France we of course cannot pursue the colonial trade. The one concession involves the other.

We once had a treaty with England which mortified many of our most distinguished statesmen, and best patriots. Yet behold the fruits! Wealth, improvement, prosperity, such as no other can or ever could boast! Perhaps, sir, I have obtruded upon you and my fellow-citizens opinions which you may disrelish, perhaps I am utterly out of fashion, or wrong from beginning to end. If I make no proselytes I console myself with the persuasion that I shall do no mischief. It is fit that a citizen of a republic speak the truth to his peers.—I speak what strikes me on this subject to those who will listen, and I would, had I consideration enough, make my voice penetrate into the cabinet of my country. If after all the overtures of the British government should prove abhorrent to the citizens of the United States, or inadmissible by government let us not be slack in marching with the constituted powers to the dernier resort. We have freedom in its purest practicable state, let us cherish it with ardor; our chief magistrate is patriotic and wise, where he leads let us follow, and let us pray that heaven may transfuse through our legislative bodies wisdom to discern the genuine interests of our common and highly favored country.

COMMON SENSE.

*London Price of Grain &c. June 19.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat fine, | 86s to | 90s. |
| Flour, fine, | 70 | 75s. |
| seconds, | 65 | 70s. |
| Rape Seed, | 50l. | 54l. |

Orders have been issued by the lords of admiralty for the immediate recal of the lieutenant of the frigate who impressed the American seamen at Cadiz.

[*London paper.*

*From Cork papers received at New York by the Enterprize from Cork.*

CORK, *June* 26.

We have American papers to the 26th ultimo, by the arrival of American ships at this port, and at Greenock. The extra session of Congress commenced at Washington on the 22d May. On the 23d the President's message was read in Congress, according to procedure at assembling that body. The message is directed chiefly to the relative state of Great Britain and America—and acknowledge the President's satisfaction at the adjustment of the differences between both countries. The repeal of the British orders in council had been communicated to the French government and a similar policy required from it. The message, as it regards Great Britain, is temperate and conciliatory.

THE KING's SPEECH.

On Wednesday evening the following speech was delivered by the lords commissioners to both houses of parliament:

*My Lords and Gentlemen:*

We are commanded by his majesty to acquaint you, that his majesty has great satisfaction in being enabled by the state of the public business, to release you from your laborious attendance in Parliament.

His majesty doubts not, that on your return to your respective counties you will carry with you a disposition to inculcate both by instruction and example a spirit of attachment to those established laws, and that happy constitution, which has been his majesty's wish to support and maintain, and upon which, under providence depends the welfare and prosperity of the kingdom.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We have it in command from his majesty to thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the services of the present year; and to express the satisfaction which his majesty derives from your having been enabled to provide for these services, without any great and immediate addition to the burthen upon his people.

His majesty particularly commands us to acknowledge your prompt attention to his wishes respectiag an increased provision for the poorer clergy, an object in the highest degree interesting to his majesty's feelings and deserving the favorable consideration of parliament.

*My Lords & Gentlemen,*

The atrocious and unparalleled act of violence and treachery by which the ruler of France attempted to surprise and enslave the Spanish nation, while it has excited in Spain a determined and unconquerable resolution against the French, and the usurpation of the French government, has at the same time awakened in the other nations of Europe a determination to resist by a new effort the continued and increasing encroachments on their safety and independence.

Although the uncertainty of all human events, and the vicissitudes attendant upon war, forbids too confident an expectation of a satisfactory issue to the present struggle against the common enemy of Europe; his majesty commands us to congratulate you upon the splendid and important success which has recently crowned the arms of the emperor of Austria, under the able and distinguished conduct of the archduke Charles.

To the efforts of Europe for its own deliverance his majesty had directed us to assure you, that he has determined to continue his most strenuous assistance and support, convinced that you will agree with his majesty in considering that every exertion for the re-establishment of the independence and security of other nations, is no less conducive to the true interests, than it becomes the honor and character of Great-Britain.

—

We understand that it is the intention of governmnt to send a strong force to occupy the island of Rugen in the Baltic, so as to be able to afford prompt assistance to the general spirit of insurrection which has broken out in the north of Germany against French oppression.

—

LONDON, *June* 21.

There was a report this day, that government has received an account of the capture of Guadaloupe; and it is said that it was confirmed by a telegraphic dispatch at the admiralty. We can assure our readers that no dispatch had been received at the admiralty, when this paper was put to press nor do we understand that such an enterprise was likely to be attempted.

SUN.

It is said that government have come to the determination to send immediately on foreign service, THE WHOLE DISPOSABLE FORCE OF THE COUNTRY, and with this view, has instructed all commanding officers to recall the absentees of their respective regiments, and to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

The loss of the Austrians on the 21st and 22d May, was between 15 and 16,000.

SHIP NEWS.

*Port of Alexandria.*

ARRIVED,

Schooner Alert, M'Kenzie, Barbadoes—Ballast—to George Coleman.

Schooner Mount-Walleston, Hall, Boston—Sundries—to Lawrason and Fowle.

Schooner Ceres, Weeks, New-York—do.—different merchants.

Sloop Hero, Sampson, Boston—do.—do.

CLEARED,

Brig Economy, Smith, Providence—by the Master.

Brig John, M'Intire, Jamaica—James Patton.


JUST RECEIVED,
*AND FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,*
One elegant London made Patent FIANO FORTE, with additional Keys to C and Pedal.
One plain do. with additional Keys and Pedal.
ON HAND,
One plain home-made do. a little used.
August 9.

JUST RECEIVED,
FROM NEW-YORK,
Blue-Point Oysters in pots.
Smoaked Salmon.
Goshen Cheese, of superior quality.
IN STORE.
Fresh Limes, Lemons, Oranges and Cocoa Nuts.
Mackarel in barrels.
Sounds and Tongues in kegs.
Pepper, Vinegar in barrels, and Groceries as usual.
Thomas Patten.
August 9.

## A further Proof

OF

*Yarwood's useful Washing Machine.*

We the subscribers have found, on trial, Joseph Yarwood's Patent Washing Machine to answer fully the intended purpose of washing cloaths of every description, and do heredy recommend them to the public as a great saving of soap, labor and cloaths. Given under our hands this day of June, 1809.

(Signed)

Dorothea Krouse, Cathinder Calder, Ann M'Carren, Martha Abercrombie, Ruth Devon, Rebecca Hattersley, Valinda Brown, Elizabeth Black, Jane B. Swann, H. Dick, Susanna Rounsaville, Elizabeth Wilson, Elizabeth Snyder, Nancy Kell, Sarah Kelsenger, Margaret B. Manley, Mary Fendall, Mary Steel, Sarah Fitzhugh, Mary Duffey, Persia Hodgkin, Carolina Hopkins, Sarah B. M'Kenay, Elizabeth Muir, Polly Rhoades, Elizabeth Longden, Ann Snowden, Ann Davies, Mary Bogan, Mary Slade, Betsey Furner, Mary Smith, Sarah G. Janney.

With pleasure I do return my sincere thanks to the above named ladies, and many others who have favored me with their certificates and custom in the purchase of Yarwood's Patent Washing Machine. I find them still in great demand in this place, but finding a very great scarcity of plank to answer the purpose of making them here, I shall in a few days or weeks commence making them to the southward. But will endeavor to supply others at a short notice after my return I have a few now made on hand, which can be had if applied for soon.

Wm. C. Newton,
Assignee of Joseph Yarwood.

July 24.

N. B. Mr. John Troup will superintend the making, and supplying customers in my absence.

Wm C. NEWTON.

DIRECTIONS HOW TO USE
*YARWOOD'S*
Patent Washing Machine.

First fill the barrel half full of your finest cloths, than fill the bottom of the Reservoir with hot suds up to the side planks, turn the Crank backwards and forwards so as to make the cloaths fall the hardest against the sides of the barrel for about twenty-five minutes, then use the same suds with a little more soap and hot water for the next finest cloaths, until the suds are unfit for use, then second your cloaths in the same way with boiling suds, after rubbing a little soap on the dirtiest parts of the cloaths; then rince them in the machine in warm or cold water.

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## Just Published,

*FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,*

A CELEBRATED ROMANCE ENTITLED

ABAELLINO,
THE BRAVO OF VENICE.

Translated from the German, by M. G. Lewis, the well known author of the Castle Spectre, Monk, Adelgitha, &c. &c. Price, handsomely bound, one dollar—the English edition sold at one dollar seventy five cents.

What black Musician conjures up this fiend?
What, do you tremble, are ye all afraid?
Alas, I blame ye not for ye are mortal,
And mortal eyes cannot endure the devil—
Avaunt, thou dreadful Minister of Hell.

RICHARD III.

In justice to this excellent Romance, we need only remark, that the Grand Dramatic piece, which for several seasons past drew such full houses to our theatre, is founded on the same subject, as translated by Dunlap; but the acknowledged superiority of Lewis's writings or translations in the Romance style, being so far superior to any other of our modern authors, leaves encomium unnecessary with the publishers.

NOTE. Five editions of this Romance were sold in a very short time, after publication in London—it is dedicated to the Earl of Moira, by Lewis.

June 7—21

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## New Publications,

FOR SALE

*At COTTOM & STEWART's Bookstore.*

CRANCH's Reports, 4 volumes.
Hening and Mumford's Reports.
Sugden's Law of Vendors and Purchaser of Estates.
East's Reports volume 9.
Laws on Pleading.
American Pleader's Assistant.
Harris's Chancery Reports.
Roberts on Frauds
Woodward on Executive.
Hungarian Brothers, a novel, by Miss Porter
Thaddeus of Warsaw, do. by Miss Porter.
Patriotic Sketches of Ireland, by Miss Owenson.
Georgics and Bees, by R Southeby.
Elizabeth, or Exiles of Siberia, by Mrs. Cottin.
Griffith Abbey, by Mrs Mathews.

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FOR SALE,

*Mrs. Law's* FARM, *near this town*—Terms, which will be very accommodating, made known by WALTER JONES Esq. in Washington.

May 30. 30

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## OBSERVE.

*The following MEDICINES are sold by ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller in King-street—and by N. HINGSTON, Fairfax-street, Alexandria.*

### LEE's ELIXIR!

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate, coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions. A single trial of this medicine will prove its efficacious quality in restoring a perspiration common to healthy people; it dislodges and expels the tough viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthening the weakened vessels of the lungs, thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms of course are effectually and permanently conquered. The great number of cures performed in 1808 by this elegant and useful preparation, is sufficient to astonish and convince those that labor under colds, coughs, consumptions, &c. of being immediately relieved, without saying any thing of the many thousands benefitted in former years; however for the information of those persons, if any there be, that have not heard of the balsamic qualities of Lee's Elixir, we give the names of the following persons who are well known to our citizens in general as persons of known integrity and strict veracity From the following certificates it will plainly appear, that a three year's consumption, a common cold or cough, are all with ease removed by Lee's Elixir.

*Messrs. R. Lee and Son,*

The superior qualities of your medicine, called *Lee's Elixir*, induces me to give you this certificate for publication, to point to my suffering fellow mortals the road to health, the most valuable of all earthly possessions. For upwards of three years I have been afflicted with a severe cough tightness of the breast, lowness of spirits, and a gradual wasting of the flesh; having tried different medicines recommended for such cases, without receiving any real benefit; fortunately one of your advertisements was given to me—I immediately applied to *Mr. Vance*, 178, *Market street*, for some of your Elixir, which has contrary to the expectations of my friends restored me to my former good state of health. Any other information will be given by me.

George Harwood,
Market street, Baltimore

*Messrs. R. Lee & Son,*

You are at liberty to publish for the good of others, the benefit I have received from your excellent preparation called *Lee's Elixir*. Being afflicted with violent pains in the breast, loss of appetite, and a debility of the whole system, which rendered me unable to attend to business, being advised to try your Elixir, I procured two bottles of Messieurs Warner and Hanna, which has entirely removed the complaint, and restored me to a perfect state of health. From the good effect of your Elixir I was led to suppose your other medicines were equally efficacious, which induced me to give your Worm Lozenges to my children, and with pleasure I inform you they had the desired effect Any other information I shall give on application to me at my house in Sly's-street, Baltimore.

John Keller.

*Messrs. R. Lee & Son,*

In December last I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which time my appetite failed, and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than my breath. Some of my friends having observed to me, that much good had been done by the use of *Lee's Elixir*, advised me to procure a bottle from Messrs Warner and Hanna, which I accordingly did—and to those persons unacquainted with the merits of this medicine, it will appear astonishing that three doses should remove the pains in my breast, and the use of the one bottle restored me to PERFECT HEALTH.

J. A. Smith,
Market street, Fell's Point.

### *Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.*

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild certain and efficacious in its operations.—Should no worms exist in the body, it will without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

### *Lee's Grand Restorative.*

Proved by long extensive experience, to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and bad indigestions, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, obstinate gleets, flour albus [or whites, impotency, barrenness &c. &c.

### *Infallible Ague and Fever Drops*

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermitten fevers.

### *Lee's Genuine Essence & Extract of Mustard.*

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprain bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.

### *Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.*

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the use of other remedies.

### *Persian Lotion,*

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, and all eruptions of the skin, rendering it soft and smooth.

### *Lee's Genuine Eye Water,*

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes:

### *Tooth Ache Drops,*

Which give immediate relief.

### *Lee's Corn Plaister.*

### DAMASK LIP SALVE.

### *Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.*

### *Indian Vegetable Specific,*

A certain and never failing cure for venereal complaints.

*N. B.* Each and every medicine above enumerated, have directions describing their mode of use in the most perfect manner.

April 3.

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## Joseph H. Mandeville,

*Corner of King and Union-streets,*

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 bushels coarse and fine Salt, by the bushel and in sacks.
50 barrels Whiskey.
1000 wt. Rhode Island Cheese.
Goshen do. in casks.
5000 wt. best green Coffee, in bags.
1000 do. white do.
French Brandy.
Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island, and New England Rum.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, *of the latest importations.*
Sugar, best Muscovado, in hogsheads and barrels
Do. inferior qualities, in do.
Molasses, in hogsheads
Clover Seed, warranted fresh.
Cotton, in bales and by retail.
Candles, mould and dipped.
Loaf and Lump Sugar.
Spanish Cigars, Hamilton's and Garret's Snuff, in bottles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Pepper, Allspice, Chewing Tobacco, Madder, Copperas, Soal Leather, Bed Cords, Treading Lines, &s &c.

*ALSO,*

Best Superfine Flour. for private families, a few barrels Corn, and some Seed Oats, Plaister of Paris, &c.

April 17. d

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## The Commonwealth of Virginia

*To the Sheriff of county,* GREETING:

YOU are hereby commanded to summon Elisha Janney, Jacob Janney, Philip Care, Bernard Hooe, jun. Philip Slaughter, and Fleming Bates, to appear at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, on the first day of the next term, before the Judge of the Superior Court of Chancery, directed by law to be holden in the said city, to answer a bill exhibited against them in the said court, by Jas Green. And this they shall in no wise omit, under the penalty of 100*l.* each. And have then there this writ. Witness *Peter Tinsley*, clerk of our said Court at Richmond, this 26th day of June, 1809, and, in the 33d year of the commonwealth.

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

To restrain in the hands of the defendants Jacob Janney, Philip Care, Bernard Hooe, junior, Philip Slaughter and Fleming Bates, any money, debts, or effects in their hands belonging, or due to, the defendant Elisha Janney, an absent defendant, until the further order of the court.

Edmund I. Lee,
For the Complainant.

Teste.
PETER TINSLEY, c. c.
July 7 2aw2m

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## Fisheries to Rent.

I WISH to rent my *Fishing Shores* with the *Striking Tubs*, &c. for the next season or if desired, I will let them for a term of years.

Bushrod Washington.
Mount Vernon, July 6. 1awtf

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## Scheme of a Lottery,

*For founding a* COLLEGE *in Baltimore.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | prizes of | 20,000 | is |
| 3 | | 10,000 | |
| 3 | | 5,000 | |
| 2 | | 2,500 | |
| 10 | | 1,000 | |
| 15 | | 500 | |
| 20 | | 200 | |
| 50 | | 100 | |
| 100 | | 50 | |
| 200 | | 20 | |
| 3500 | | 15 | |
| 3500 | | 12 | |

7405 Prizes. } Not two to a Prize,
14595 Blanks }

*Of the above Prizes the following are subsidiary:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First drawn Ticket | | |
| First | do. after | 1000 Tickets |
| First | do. | 2000 |
| First | do. | 3000 |
| First | do. | 4000 |
| First | do. | 5000 |
| First | do. | 6000 |
| First | do. | 7000 |
| First | do. | 8000 |
| First | do. | 9000 |
| First | do. | 10000 |
| First | do. | 11000 |
| First | do. | 12000 |
| First | do. | 13000 |
| First | do. | 14000 |
| First | do. | 15000 |
| First | do. | 16000 |
| First | do. | 17000 |
| First | do. | 18000 |
| First | do. | 19000 |
| First | do. | 20000 |
| First | do. | 21000 |
| Last drawn Ticket | | |

The above Lottery commences drawing on the first Monday in November next, and will be continued regulary at the rate of fifteen hundred tickets each week until finished—Prizes in the late New-York and Baltimore lotteries, taken in payment for tickets in this.

A correct list of the drawing will be received two or three times a week, and all tickets sold by the subscriber examined free of expence.

Present price of tickets *Ten Dollars Fifty Cents*; but will in a few weeks be raised to ELEVEN DOLLARS—

*For Sale by*
Robert Gray.

August 8.

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## FOR RENT,

THE DWELLING HOUSE of the late Colonel Hooe, on Water-street.—It is spacious and convenient, and has all necessary outhouses, with a very excellent garden attached to it.

J. H. Hooe,
John Muncaster,
Executors.

March 25. eotf

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## SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at his house on Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Seaming Twine, Shad & Herring Twine; Seaming and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces. *Also*, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

February 2.

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## John Gardner Ladd,

*Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Princess Wharf—*

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.
Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.
Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.
Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half and quarter chests.
1 case black Persians.
2 barrels Caroline Indigo.
20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue edged Ware assorted.
Best Black Pepper in Bags.
Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dip Tallow Candles in boxes.
Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.
Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herring in barrels.
Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar, 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January

☞ Printing in its various branches with executedaccuracy and dispatch.